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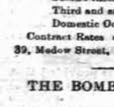

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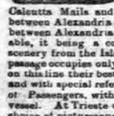

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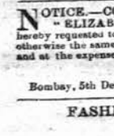

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DUMPY LEVEL.—10 inches with magnetic compass, spirit tubes, adjusting screws, &c., complete and in perfect order, with fittings and extras in a case	220	0
DUMPY LEVEL, 14 inches, similar to the above Instrument,—fitted case	275	0
SOPWITH'S STAFF, 14 feet Mahogany, strongly bound with Brass,—in three divisions sliding upon the principle of a telescope	45	0
METFORD'S STAFF, 14 feet, of best Mahogany,—one joint, hinged and capped with solid metal; inlet plumb-bob at side, metallic stool and chain, &c., complete	50	0
GRAVITT'S STAFF, 17 feet, of Mahogany,—three distinct lengths, fitted to join end on end:—inlet plumb-bob at side, with metal screw clamps, &c., complete	45	0
SMALL CASES OF INSTRUMENTS	Rs. 7 to	10	0
CASES OF BOXWOOD PLOTTING SCALES, 12 inches scales double bevelled edges cut in the finest manner to 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60, with offsets to match in a strong Mahogany box partitioned, &c., with lock and key	28	0
PLOTTING SCALES of Ivory and Electrum all 12 inches long, with 2 inch offsets, fitted in boxes complete, from	Rs. 50 to	90	0
PLOTTING SCALES singly 12 inch Rs. 3 each, offsets to match, any scale	1	0
Brass Ruling Parallel Rules, 12 inches	18	0
,, ,, 18 ,,	27	0
,, ,, 21 ,,	31	0
,, ,, 24 ,,	36	0
,, ,, 30 ,, divided edges	Rs. 50 &	100	0

*** A large stock of all kinds of Parallel Rules in Brass Ebony, and Ivory.

Ivory Handle Drawing Pen	3	0
,, Jointed	3	8
Ebony Handle Drawing Pen	2	8
Pocket Turn-in Compass, Electrum (or best German Silver)	26	0
Napier Compass, Electrum, very compact	22	0
Proportional Compass, 6 inches Electrum	25	0
Double-jointed Bows, Electrum	8	0
,, Needle Pointed	9	0
Proportional Callipers, Electrum	25	0
Pocket Book of Weights	10	0
Hair Divider Electrum 5 in	8	
SPIRIT LEVELS, in Brass, with adjusting screw in Mahogany case, from Rs. 10 to	25	0
SPIRIT LEVELS, set in Ebony with Brass Surface Plate, 12 inches long	7	8
CIRCULAR PROTRACTORS, in Brass with Vernier, divided in Silver, fitted in Mahogany box complete	85	0
CIRCULAR PROTRACTORS, Brass, fitted in Mahogany case	21	0
RAILWAY CURVES, complete, in Mahogany cases	60	0
MARQUOIS SCALES, and set Squares, in Boxwood, extra thick for India in a Mahogany box	10	0
PROTRACTORS, in ivory, 6 inches	4	8
SPIRIT TUBES for Dumpy Levels, divided	10	0
METALLIC MEASURING TAPES; Chesterman's patent, with spring fold-in handles enclosed in red japanned leather cases:—		
100 feet	Rs. 10	
66 feet	8	
50 feet	6	

MOUNTED SECTION PAPER, thirteen inches wide,—holland and white union, per yard Rs. 1-4 and 1.

Antiquarian—Imperial—Elephant and other sizes of paper for Surveyors' and Engineers' use.

TRACING VELLUM LINEN, Dowse's patent.—This valuable transparent medium has become of general use where quick tracings are to be done *well* and *quickly*. About 2,000 yards are now available, Rs. 1-4 per yard.

CHEAP INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS for departments where native draftsmen and mechanics are employed viz.—Set Squares, with two edges and a moving T-Protractor, each 1-4; *taking a dozen at one time*, Rs. 12 per dozen.

BOXES OF COLORS, containing 10 of the most useful cakes of Water Colors, with an assortment of Brushes complete, in a slide lid Mahogany box, each R. 1-4; *taking a dozen at one time*, Rs. 12 per dozen.

Boxwood Rules two feet; all kinds and qualities from Rs. 3 to 12 each.—Pear tree curves—Staff Papers for Sopwith's Staff, &c. &c.

N. B.—Contracts entered into for supplying Scales, Angles, Compasses, &c., to pattern, made to any degree, size, &c., as in use in the different survey departments throughout India.

JUST LANDED, an INVOICE OF LONDON MADE Royal size—Medium size—and Foolscap

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

comprising the usual kinds suitable for offices and establishments generally, viz.

LEDGERS, hand-made paper, Royal size 6, 7 and 8 quires thick, bound in rough calf, at prices, each, from Rs. 18, 20, 25 to 30.

Sizes outside of LEDGER 13 inches by 19 inches by 3 inches (8 quires).

DAY-BOOKS and JOURNALS similar to the above, a prices according to the quality of paper and number of quires

CASH BOOKS to match the above.

☞ *All the above are paged (folio'd) by single pages, and very strongly bound.*

LEDGERS, hand and machine-made paper, 17 inches by 11 inches by 3 inches thick (8 quires), medium size, bound in rough calf *(English)*, not labelled or ruled only faint lined.—*Prices as above.*

CASH BOOKS, DAY BOOKS, LETTER BOOKS, CONTRACTS BOOKS, &c.

HALF BOUND FOOLSCAP SIZE LEDGERS, CASH BOOKS, &c.

All unruled with faint lines *(some are blank)*, at prices from one rupee per quire of thickness, in 3, 4, 5, and quires each.

OFFICE LETTER CLIPS.

LETTER CLIPS, with double springs; long 8 inch Brass Clip fixed to a wood slip on thick binder's board, strong and useful. each Rs. 4.

INVOICE FILES similar to the above, 12 by 8. Foolscap size, each Rs. 2.

N. B.—Taking large quantities at once, a discount given.

FOOLSCAP PAPER; good, strong, machine-made Foolscap writing paper Rs. 6, 8, 10 to 12 Rupees per Ream. *Handmade* papers of the best description Rs. 10, 13 to 15 Rs. per Ream.

OFFICE WRITING PAPER of every size, color, and thickness.

SCREW COPYING PRESSES

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

FOLIO-SIZE capable of taking Copies 8½ inches by 13 inches, the largest size in ordinary use.

These presses are from Mordan's celebrated Manufactory, and may be depended upon as proof to any amount of manual pressure. The working of them is very light, owing to the screw being extra strong, and set with a double thread fitting into gun Metal boxes, which are so fixed as to be removed with ease, when required, for the purpose of cleaning and lubricating.

The whole of the metal work in these Presses is of wrought-iron and the pressing beds are planed *perfectly true*. Each Rs. 150.

FOOLSCAP COPYING PRESSES.

Size of bed 15 inches long, by 10½ inches broad, made by he same maker, and can be warranted.

The quality of the metal, its preparation, fit, &c., are precisely similar to the above (folio size.) Each Rs. 100.

SECOND QUALITY FOOLSCAP.

Same size as above (15, by 10½), but of thick heavy iron (not wrought.)

These presses work very well for light work; the pressure is not so great under the same power as those above priced. Rs. 60 each.

LETTER SIZE PRESSES.

MORDAN'S BEST MAKE.

Size 12 inches long by 10 inches wide—full size for letters Each Rs. 76.

COPY of Books for the above lettered for index containing 1,000 pages each from Rs. 4 to 8.

STEEL PENS OF EVERY KIND.

The celebrated S PEN in three degrees of flexibility, each Broad, Medium, and Fine—per box of one dozen with Holder complete, annas 12.

MITCHELL'S N PEN as above:—three degrees of line, viz. Broad, Fine and Medium, each box containing one dozen with Holder complete, each annas 12.

HERBERT & Co always keep in stock every requisite for the Office, Library, Desk, Travelling Desk, &c. &c.

N.B.—Some of the above Presses have Stands which can be purchased separately if required; the prices are for the Machine Press only.

STATIONERY, ARTISTS' MATERIAL

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 8th December 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 2d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 2d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 2 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Madras	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	212 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	130 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	230 prem.
Bank of India	25	.....	2 per ct. dis.
Broker's Banking Co.	20	12 do.	2 do.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	36 ex-div.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	63 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	[exdiv 70 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	165 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	.....	41 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	165 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	116 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	.....	7 prem.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	[ex-div. 53 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			[ex-div.
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 28,000 p. sh.
Oriental Press Co.	2,700	400 do.	Rs. 25,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	375 per share	Rs. 9,500 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	450 per share	Rs. 1,400 pm. p. [share.
Stiphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 29,000 [per share pm.
Do. B ,,	5,000	.....	
Frere Press Co.	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 22,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	180.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. L. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 75 prem.
Manockji Pittyajinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	15 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 150 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 150 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 800
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 250 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 39,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
House and Land Investment Company	300	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	.....	300 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	Par.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	200 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	100 discount.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-3
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	,,	210
Carolus	,,	300
Mexican Dollars	,,	225
German Crowns	,,	213
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	,,	10½
Gold Leaf	,,	16 9-0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	....	102½
,, Loan 1835-36	.....	93
,, Loan 1842-43	.....	
,, Loan 1854-55	.....	
New Five per Cent. Loan	.....	103
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	.....	109½ prem.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool	(Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d.	to £4 5s. 0d.
,,	(Seed)	£2 15s. 0d.	
To London	(Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d.	to £3 15s. 0d.
,,	(Seed)	£3 15s. 0d.	
To China		No offers.	
To Clyde			
To Hull			
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 17 to 18	

PRICES CURRENT (5th Dec. 1863.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba		
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs	590 to 595
New Dholleras, (ready.)	,,	600 to 602
New Bhownuggur, (ready)	,,	600 to 605
New Oomrawuttee	,,	565 to 570
New Compta, (ready.)	,,	580 to 585
New Dharwar Sawgritted	,,	680 to 685
New Parsee and Nuggur	,,	565 to 570
New Veeravul	,,	560 to 565
New Khandeish	,,	550 to 555
New Pora chee	,,	570 to 575
New Accota	,,	580 to 585
New Mangalore	,,	575 to 580
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,400 to Rs. 1,450		
SED—Linseed, Khandeish—at Rs. 7	6 to 7	7 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,, 6 to 6	5
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,, 33 to 34	
Niger	,, 37 to 38	
	,, 27 to 28	

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Dec. 7	Semiramis (s)	Crockett	Muscat 1 Dec.
	China	Patterson	Rangoon 5 Sept.
	Futtel Allum	West	Calcutta 1 Nov.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Dec. 7	Phlox (s)	Moylan	Surat.
	Rebecca Shipleard	Somers	Moulmain.
	Glorians	Veule	London.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Mangrol and Varravell.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Her Majesty's Steamer *Semiramis* from Muscat.—His Excellency Hyder Effendian Ottoman Minister at the Court of Persia, 17 Manumitted Slaves from Bassadore.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Glorina*, F. J. Veule, bound to London.
Ship *Sparkling Wave*, G. Emergy, bound to Moulmain.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 7TH DECEMBER 1863.

For London.

Glorians.—3 cases sundries, Eduljee Jamsetjee.

For Liverpool.

Bates Family.—9 bales cotton, 31¼ cwt., Goculdass Heerjee.

Merchant Prince.—210 bales cotton, 735 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.; 59 bales wool, 150 cwt., Pusoo Dewjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jaitha Megjee: 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee and Brothers.

Sarah Sands.—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Runchordas Canjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Pancha Teza and Co.

Orissa.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Framjee Sands and Co.; 25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Goculdass Heerjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Lockmidass Haribhoy.

Inkerman.—265 bales cotton, 927½ cwt., Veerjee Nursy and Co.

Camperdown.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Remington and Co.; 210 bales cotton, 735 cwt., Vurdhmon Poonsy and Co.

E. A. Bright.—133 bags linseed, 199½ cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Nursy Damjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Morarjee Bhimjee; 55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Moteechund Dhurumsy; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorng; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund; 51 bales cotton, 178½ cwt., Huttonsee Khimjee.

J. J. Mitchell.—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Jeetha Vulubjee; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Duyal Khimsee; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Heerjee Dowjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Dhurumsy Jeewa and Co.

City of Shanghai.—66 bales cotton, 231 cwt., Pestonjee Jamsejee; 40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Toolsidass Vurzdass; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Jewraj Ramdass.

Admiral Lyon.—259 packages gall, 2 cwt., Naron Odhowjee; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Bhanjee Jewraj; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt, Merwanjee Framjee and Co.; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Trikum Nursy.

Charger.—20 bales cotton, 70 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Purbhoodass Pranjeewandass.

James Smith.—650 bundles coir yarn, 115½ cwt., Mowjee Jeetha.

Elenore.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody.

Neptune's Car.—1,200 bags rapeseed, 1,800 cwt., Kursondass Madhowdass.

Pera.—40 bales wool, 120 cwt., Visram Kessowjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Gangjee Nurput.

Japanese.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Lyon Brothers and Co.

Hahneman.—350 bales cotton, 1,225 cwt., B. H. Cama.

Glasgow.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Heerjee Juna; 41 bales cotton, 143½ cwt., Vurdhieechn Motiram; 1,000 bags surrendered, 5000 cwt., Jaisam Visram.

Robina.—250 packages linseed, 374 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 128 bales coir yarn, 288 cwt.; 102 bales coir cable, 178½ cwt., Visram Rowjee.

Brierley.—312 bales cotton, 742 cwt., Curumchund Premchund.

Canopa.—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Runchordas Canjee; 30 bales wool, 90 cwt., Luckumsee Kesowjee.

Clyde.—302 bales cotton, 1,059 cwt., Sonderdass Mooljee.

Indian Queen.—35 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Tolia Vaghar; 63 bales wool, 189 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Langra.

Sir J. Monderville.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Duyal Treekum; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Bapoobhoy Visram.

For Havre.

Berthe et Louise.—85 bags coffee, 91 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Roxana.—54 bales cotton, 189 cwt., Padomsy Virjee.

Hongkong.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—5 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 1 cask mowda spirit, 60 gallons, Meerwjee Byramjee.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

No.	Names of Vessels.	H. P.	Tonnage.	Stations.
	Steam Vessels.			
1	Berenice	230	664	In Dock.
2	Coromandel	250	1026	Bombay Harbour.
3	Comet	40	204	River Euphrates.
4	Clyde	80	300	Kurrachee.
5	Dalhousie	180	1022	In Dock.
6	Goolanar	40	215	Bombay Harbour.
7	Hugh Rose	80	300	Ditto.
8	Pleiad	30	140	Zanzibar.
9	Semiramis	300	960	Bombay Harbour.
10	Snake	10	40	Ditto.
11	Satellite	60	335	In Dock.
12	Victoria	230	795	Aden.
13	Zenobia	280	1003	Mekran Coast.
	FLOATING BATTERIES.			
	Steam Vessels.			
1	Auckland	220	946	Bombay Harbour
	Sailing Vessels.			
2	Falkland	...	495	Ditto.
3	Clive	...	429	Ditto.
4	Tigris	...	258	Ditto.
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
	Sailing Vessels.			
1	Euphrates	...	225	Bombay Harbour.
2	Constance	...	182	Ditto.
3	Mahi	...	157	Ditto.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies " commenced oading."]

FOR LONDON.

810 Gosforth, Wight—Grey & Co. (s. l. Nov. 27)
723 Gloriana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 28)
1047 Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson—Robinson & Co. (c. l. Nov. 6)
605 Athene, Seals—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Nov. 18)
396 Brierley, Russell—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1104 Camperdown, Houston—R. Scovell and Co. (c. l. Oct. 22)
1282 Canova, Brown—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Nov. 14)
1059 Charger, Smyth—Stearns Hobart and Co. (c. l. Nov. 12)
999 City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Nov. 6)
680 Clyde, Woodnap—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Nov. 14)
1029 Elizabeth A. Bright, Starkey—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Nov. 8)
657 Elinor, Bowden—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Nov. 24)
1440 Eliza. Nickerson, Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. Nov. 26)
1055 Englishman, Hardwick—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1168 Glasgow, Taylor—Graham & Co. (c. l. Nov. 20)
1290 Gorilla, Hill—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
1328 Hahneman, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
952 Indian Queen, Jago—J. Clover and Co. (c. l. Nov. 15)
1845 Inkerman, Grant—Merwanjee Muchisaw. (c. l. Oct. 27)
857 James Smith, Feivour—D. Sorabjee & Co. (c. l. Nov. 12.)
792 Japanese. T. Baird—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Nov. 4)
994 J. J. Mitchell, Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Nov. 2)
981 Khimjee Odowjee, M. Salt—E. Bates & Co.
1010 Latona, Anderson—Comber Son & Co.
1745 Merchant Prince, Tra,—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Oct. 14)
811 Missouri, Calhoun—Daly Sorabjee & Co. (c. l. Oc. 16)
1189 Neptune's Car, Kirby—Macnee & Co.
649 Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark and Co.
1435 Pera, Tweedie—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Oct. 19)
2035 Red Jacket, Harley—Lawrence & Co.
818 Sarah Sands, Gilliers—Nash Sales & Co. (c. l. Oct. 26)
1845 Sir John Mandeville, R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. Nov. 17)

FOR BUSHIRE.

189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy (c. l. Nov. 26)

HAVEN.

438 Berthe et Louise, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co. (c. l. Nov. 19)
455 Duc de Malacoff, Bourdiase—D. Cursetjee. (c. l. Nov. 12)
273 Roxana—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Oct. 14)

FOR CHINA.

678 Arraton Apcar (s). Smith.
684 Voila, Thompson. (c. l. Nov. 12.)

FOR MOULMAEN.

1045 Agenoris, Johnson—Cohen & Co.
665 Sparkling Wave (s), Emery—Cohen & Co. (c. l. Oct. 16)
383 Rebecca Shepherd, Somers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

894 Futtahool Aziz, Moate. (c. l. Nov. 18)

FOR MADRAS.

545 Noma Vidal (p), Castro—D. Cursetjee & Co. (c. l. Nov. 18)

FOR JUDDA.

534 Bushire Merchant, Miller—Hajee A. S. Cadoo.

NOT FIXED.

307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
Attet Ramon, Jones.
Alley, Ayles.
Ararat Moresn.
1094 Africa, Bowie.
804 Berenice (s), Burns.
277 Bombay (s),—C. Nusserwanjee. (For sale.)
590 Ceylon, Symons—E. Bates & Co.
776 Chanticleer, White.
1478 Cimber, Burton.
815 City of Carlisle, Pentreath—E. Latham & Co.
750 Coromandel, Smith—Souza, Pinto & Co.
Colonel Ledyard.
207 Dadloy, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy.
China, Peterson.
1045 Emma Jane, Jordan—Forbes & Co.
Eagle Murphy.
Ellen Bates, Walker—E. Bates & Co.
Eliza Benecke, Jackson—Souza, Pinto & Co.
638 Faize Allum, Stafford.
904 Fiery Cross, Blaney—H. M. Sidick.
Futel Kurrim, Nacoda.
201 Futle Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund
605 Futtay Allum.
Futtay Shah Allum, Michael.
Futtal Allum, West.
550 Glenmessen, Bart—W Nicol & Co.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co.
Heine Donard, Thompson.
456 Japan, Locsemore.
899 Jumna, Christian—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
624 Maria Gray, Henderson. (in dock.)
307 Muckee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
785 Minnehaha, Henderson—W. Nicol & Co.
867 Mogul, Henson—Stoehr, Prieser & Co.
Mercia, &c. sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage.
Nile, Ruseton.
1049 Ocean Belle, Brown—Cohen & Co.
P. Dixon, Fahlmon.
Pioneer, Woolley—S. N. & Co.
1106 Renown, Homes (s.)—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
1239 Royal Alfred, Whiting—Lawrence & Co.
581 Ravenscraig, Inglis.
Rahmamee, Nacoda.
Sarah M. Raisbeck.
Satellite.
Sardius, Nalson.
St. Hilda, Clarke.
905 Southern Riyhts, Norton—Lawrence & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Behar, Dundas.
Benares, Beasley.
Columbian.
Ottawa, Blake.
1350 Pottinger. (laid up.)
1240 Simla. (under repair.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shephard.
450 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
639 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

531 Dover Court, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

300 Anna Henderson, Kimslie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

340 Leucothea (Prus.) Banter.—Fleming & Co.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 7.

Greenlaw, Ensign R. H. W., 18th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, from Khandalla.
Carter, Assistant Surgeon N., 103rd Regt., to join, from Kirkee.
Walker, Lieut. J. B., Royal Artillery, to join, from Belgaum.
Hutcheon, Captain D., 16th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Surat.
Stack, Lieut. C. E., 1st Lancers, on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 7.

Leacock, Lieut. F. S., 5th Regt. N. L. I., to join, to Poona.
Lane, Major J., 21st Hussars, to join, to Umballa and Punjaub.
Burnard, Barrack Master J., Barrack Department, on duty, to Khandalla.
Tabb, Ensign H. H., 44th Foot, on duty, to Khandalla.
Boyle, Assistant Surgeon, A., 44th Foot, on duty, to Khandalla.

GARRISON ORDERS.—DEC. 7TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

The undermentioned men arrived from Khandalla on escort duty are attached to Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment, and will be sent to rejoin by the evening train to-morrow :—

Corporal Lee, 3rd Dragoon Guard, Private Smith, 72nd Foot, Private McAlpine, 72nd Foot.

The undermentioned men arrived at the Presidency on escort duty from Belgaum, are attached to Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment :—

Embarkation returns for Vingoria to be made out and sent in to the Deputy Quarter Master General accordingly.

Corporal Bates, Private Ramlings, Private Guthrie, Private Smith, Private Early.

The 21st Regiment N. I., will furnish a party of Naique and Privates to escort by rail 200 Barrels of Powder consigned to the Arsenal at Poona.

The Non-Commissioned Officer to attend to-morrow at 10 A.M. at the Commissariat office for instructions.

A Salute of 13 Guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery on the landing from Her Majesty's steamer *Semiramis* of His Excellency Hyder Effendian, Ottaman Envoy.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th December 1863.

No. 598.—The pay of Armstrong gun Armoures in India is to be the same as allowed by Horse Guards, General Regimental order of 31st August 1860, for this class of Artificers elsewhere, viz., Serjeant's pay without additional allowance.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 5th Dec. 1863.

At page 147 of the Revised Edition of the Rules for the Guidance of Courts Martial, 13th and 14th lines from the top for on a *repetition* of the offence for which he was degraded read on a *repetition* of any office for which he would otherwise be degraded.

Officers in possession of the new edition will correct their copies accordingly.

The following Medical arrangements are ordered :—

Staff Assistant Surgeon N. Carter, arrived at Kirkee with a Detachment from England, will return by rail at the public expense to Bombay on the 6th instant, and take charge of a Detachment 103d Foot, on its leaving to join Head Quarters of the Regiment.

Assistant Surgeon Watt, 95th Foot, will proceed to join his Regiment at Hyderabad Scinde at the public expense on the Detachment of the 103d Foot leaving Bombay.

Lieut. G. W. Godfrey, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, has qualified as a Civil Engineer.

Private James Jackson of the Unattached List employed in the Bombay Police Force, is promoted to the rank of Serjeant under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 492 of the 3rd September 1862.

Lieut. H. Campbell, Royal Artillery, has been reported as having completed the long course of Artillery instruction and is fully qualified to act as instructor in Gunnery and Artillery exercises.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Dated the 10th July 1863.—By the Officer Commanding on 2nd Belooch Regiment N. I. appointing Captain Hogg in addition to his own duties to perform those of Quarter Master and Interpreter during the absence of Lieut. A. Hogg on medical certificate to Japan.

Dated 28th November 1863.—Major C. Hodgkinson appointing Lieut. Farquharson to act as Adjutant to the Right Wing 28th Regiment N. I. during its separation from Head Quarters from the 1st December 1863.

Captain (Brevet Major) F. J. Oldfield 3rd Cavalry is placed on General Duty Pcoon and the unexpired portion of the leave granted him in G. O. C. No. 904 31st October last is cancelled.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence ;—

14*th Brigade Royal Artillery.*—Colonel J. B. Dennis from 5th December 1863 to 4th April 1864 in extension to remain at the Neilgherries on medical certificate.

44*th Foot.*—Lieut. A. R. Trimmer from 12th December 1863 to 12th January 1864 to proceed to Bombay on urgent private affairs.

56*th Foot.*—Captain (Brevet Major) R. Anderson from 27th November to 26th December 1863 to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 7th Dec. 1863.

The undermentioned Engineers and Engineer Apprentice from the Floating Battery to the *Hugh Rose*, Mr. W. Summers, 1st Class N. I., Mr. C. Wakeford, 1st Class N. I., Mr. J. Brandon, 3rd Class N. I., Mr. John Barker, and Mr. A. E. Brown, Engineer Apprentice.

The Commander of the *Dalhousie* was directed to accomodate Lieut. General Sir Hope Grant, Commander-in-Chief Madras Army Staff and Suite from the 11th to the 16th November 1863, both days inclusive,—also their Lordships the Bishops of Calcutta and Madras and their Suites from the 21st to the 22nd and from the 27th to the 29th November 1863, each day inclusive.

Assistant Apothecary A. B. Rhodes, having reported himself on duty in the Bombay Marine, is directed to join the *Dalhousie*.

Mr. W. Bambridge, 2nd Officer of the *Berenice*, is to be transferred to the *Hugh Rose* as 1st Officer.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Bangalore, on the 27th November, the wife of Lieut. H. Barker, King's Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 30th November, the wife of the Revd. S. T. Pettigrew, of a son.

At Bangalore, on the 30th November, the wife of Waller Ashe, Esq., of a daughter.

At Lucknow, on the 21st November, the wife of Mr. T. Blanchett, of a daughter.

At Kirkee, on the 27th instant, the wife of W. Bowder, Assistant Overseer, D. P. W., of a son.

At Saugor, Central India, on the 25th November, the wife of Captain F. J. Slade Gully, Major of Brigade, of a son.

At Cossipore, on the 2nd November, the wife of Captain W. W. J. Bruce, 94th Regiment, of a son.

At Meean Meer, on the 26th November, the wife of Captain P. C. Anderson, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Darjeeling, on the 21st instant, by the Revd. E. Templeman, Lieutenant T. Dayrell, Bengal Staff Corps, Second in Command, 9th Bengal Cavalry, 2nd son of the Rev. Thomas Dayrell, Shudy Camps Park, Cambridgeshire, to Lucy Anna, second daughter of the Revd. Anthony Garstin, Chaplain, Dacca.

DEATHS.

At Bareilly, on the 28th November, Edwin, the infant son of Dr. J. S. Morrison, Surgeon, 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

At Neemuch, on the 24th November, John Hamilton, the infant son of Captain Beamish, Royal Artillery.

At Loodianah, Punjab, on the 26th instant, Francis Elizabeth Boileau, the beloved child of Charles P. Elliott, Esq, Bengal Civil Service, aged 8 months and 14 days.

At Umballa, on the 25th November, of Croup, Edward Francis Sarel, the beloved child of Lieuteuant Colonel Hatch.

At Jhung, on the 18th November, Emily, the dearly beloved wife of Major H. A. Dwyer, Bengal Staff Corps.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Benares*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 14th December 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE :—

Via Marseilles.		*Via Southampton.*	
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs.	0 4 0
,, 1 ,, ... ,,	0 13 4	,,	0 8 0
,, 2 ,, ... ,,	1 10 8	,,	1 0 0
,, 3 ,, ... ,,	2 8 0	,,	1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 13th December 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

THE MAILS FOR ADEN.

The Mails for Aden per steamer *Dalhousie*, will be closed Tuesday, next the 15th instant at 10 o'clock A.M.

Letters, &c. sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *viâ* Aden by the next Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *viâ* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE public are informed that the Red India and London Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Calcutta and Madras for the United Kingdom, *viâ* the Cape, once a month *i. e.* from the former Station between the 12th and 20th, and the latter about the 25th. Letters, &c., for the Cape if forwarded by the above Steamers reach earlier than those sent *viâ* Aden and Mauritius ; the latest safe dates from Bombay will be, for Calcutta 4th and Madras 17th of the month. The postage to be charged is the ordinary Indian inland rates which must be prepaid. Letters for the United Kingdom if sent by the above Vessels will, of course, be liable to the usual rates of steam postage.

CALENDAR——DECEMBER—1863.

New Moon, Friday ..... 11th 1h. 45.5m. A.M.
First Quarter, Thursday ..... 17th 4h. 36.7m. P.M.
Full Moon, Friday ..... 25th 7h. 41.4m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Tues	8	Conception of the Virgin Mary.	6 22	5 22	9 3	9 10	
Wed.	9	Mercury rises 6h.36m	6 23	5 22	9 30	9 54	
Thur.	10	Grouse Shooting ends	6 24	5 22	10 15	10 40	
Fri.	11	Daybreak at 5h. 6m.	6 24	5 22	11 5	11 26	
Sat.	12	Twilight ends 6.42.	6 25	5 23	11 49	0 12	
Sun.	13	3rd Sunday after Advent.	6 25	5 23	0 36	0 59	5th December, Time—8h. 0m. 5th p.
Mon.	14	Mars rises at 4.33.	6 26	5 24	1 22	1 45	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Tuesday 8th—Milton born, 1608.—Earthquake at Bombay, 1854.

Wednesday 9th.—Second Battle of Nagpore, 1817.—The ex-king of Delhi and family landed prisoners at Rangoon, 1858.

Thursday 10th.—Luther burnt, 1520.—Great Commercial panic, 1825.—Capture of Bushire, 1856.

Friday 11th.—Plymouth burnt by the French, 1377.—Charles X. killed, 1718.—Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive arrived with a fleet in the Ganges, 1756.

Sunday 12th.—New Zealand discovered, 1642.—Fort George captured, 1843.

Saturday 13th.—The great (brass) Beezapoor gun, weighing 41 tons, cast in India, 1685.—Dr. Johnson died, 1784.

Monday 14th.—Washington died, 1799.—Sikh War commenced, 1845.—Prince Consort died, 1861.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 30TH NOVEMBER TO THE 6TH DECEMBER 1863.

Date.	Standard Barometer. corrected. 10 A.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 4 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volts No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
Nov. 30	30.014	29.900	73.2	85.7	68.0	73.0	None.	None.
Dec. 1	30.021	29.909	75.0	87.6	68.0	68.5	+ 28	,,
,, 2	30.079	29.901	72.5	87.3	63.0	66.0	+ 26	,,
,, 3	30.027	29.883	71.2	87.2	60.0	62.2	+ 12	,,
,, 4	30.096	29.891	73.6	88.9	63.2	63.0	+ 16	,,
,, 5	29.985	29.884	73.0	85.6	62.0	67.2	+ 24	,,
,, 6			Sunday.					,,

Nov. 30.—Partially clouded with cirro cumuli.
Dec. 1.—Light cirri scattered here and there.
,, 2.—Partially clouded with cirri.
,, 3.—Do. do.
,, 4.—Cirri scattered about horizon.
,, 5.—A few cirri in hor. at midnight.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.

Gentlemen whose names were omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Nov. 19	KURRACHEE	Nov. 25
AGRA	Nov. 26	LAHORE	Nov. 23
ALLAHABAD	Nov. 25	LONDON	Nov. 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Nov. 6	MADRAS	Nov. 27
BANGALORE	Dec. 1	MALTA	Nov. 10
CALCUTTA	Nov. 26	MEERUT	Dec. 1
CAPE	Aug. 3	OUDH	Nov. 28
CEYLON	Nov. 18	PUNJAUB	Nov. 21
COCHIN	Nov. 21	PENANG	Nov. 11
DELHI	Dec. 1	RANGOON	Nov. 1
FRANCE	Nov. 8	SUEZ	Nov. 13
HONGKONG	Oct. 31

Mahomed Ibrahim, a butler in the employ of the prosecutor, and Baloo Baboojee, proved that the prisoner was intoxicated

The prisoner urged in defence that he was not drunk.

The Magistrate convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to pay a fine of ten rupees.

THEFT.—Govind Wittoo, and Gopall Ramjee, were respectively placed at the bar, charged with stealing one piece of wood, of the value of one rupee, and four annas, the property of Peerozbaee woman, on Sunday last.

From the evidence of Gapoll, a gardener in the employ of Peerozbaee, who lives at Byculla, it appeared that at about 10 A. M. of Sunday last, he got up and was leaving the place where the wood materials were kept, he saw the prisoners there. The first prisoner was in the act of putting the piece of wood upon his shoulders; seeing the gardener he threw it down, and was about to walk away, when he stopped them. The prisoners were then given in custody of the police.

In absence of any other evidence, His worship discharged the prisoners.

DANGER OF LOADING CHILDREN WITH ORNAMENTS.—Solia Hurree, was placed at the bar charged with attempting to steal one pair of silver wristlets, of the value of ten rupees, from the person of a boy named Bhawoo Suttoo, the property of Suttoo Gopall.

The boy Bhawoo is a schoolboy and lives with his parents in Khuduck road. On Saturday last, at about 5 P.M. while he was passing the Jackerias Mosque, he met the prisoner, who stopped him, and asked him if he knew his daughter. The boy said that he did not, whereupon the prisoner said, that she was dead and that he Bhawoo must go and see her. The prisoner then put the boy on his shoulder, and forcibly carried him to the Esplanade. The boy cried out, but the prisoner said to other persons that he was his son. The man took the boy near a well on the Esplanade, where he laid him down, and knelt upon him; and placed his hand on his mouth, and attempted to take one of the silver wristlets from the boy's wrist. By chance two sepoys came up and arrested the prisoner. Several witnesses were then examined on behalf of the prosecutor, but they did not at all support his case.

The Magistrate said that no case was made out against the prisoner, and therefore discharged him.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A Mahomedan, named Noor Mahomed Ismail, was charged with being drunk, and attempting to commit suicide, by jumping into a well on the Esplanade, on the 6th instant.

It appears from the evidence of a policeman named Crustna Rowjee, that at about 6 P.M. o Sunday last, he saw the prisoner take off hi clothes, and jump into a well on the Esplanade He was intoxicated at the time.

The prisoner stated in defence that he had left his ship, and as his body was dirty he jumped into the well.

His Worship fined the prisoner in the sum of Rs. 2.

STEALING COTTON.—Succaram Ragoo, was brought up, and placed at the bar, charged with having in his possession, a quantity of Cotton, of the value of one rupee, which may be reasonably supposed to have been stolen, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same.

The prisoner urged in extenuation of the charge, that he found the Cotton on the road, and took it to make a Cushion of it. The evidence of a police sepoy was quite conclusive to prove the charge against the prisoner, who was fined in the sum of three rupees.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal on this day.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.

Suit for further hearing and final disposal.

49 Mahomed Ebrahim bin Mahomed Syed Purkar *vs.* Goolam Ahmed bin Mahomed Syed Rogay, and another. (Part heard.)

H. GAMBLE,
Deputy Registrar.

Prothonotary's Office, the 7th Dec. 1863.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION SIDE.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1863

Fourth Day, 7th Dec. 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD KT.)

His Lordship having taken his seat on the Bench at 10 o'clock, the following Gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. W. H. NICHOLSON.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. E. W. C. Marshal, H. Cowley. F. M. Davidson, T. Tomlinson, W. B. Johnstone, N. B. Richardson, H. Hafford, — Young, E. R. Freeborn, J. L. Faulkner, H. Bullen.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—*Michael Sullivan* was indicted upon three counts as follows, 1st with an attempt to commit wilful murder, on the 2nd with doing grievous bodily hurt, and on the 3rd wilfully doing hurt.

The Advocate General assisted by Mr. Hayllar appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton for the defence.

Mr. Barton objected to the prisoner being tried upon two penal counts on one indictment, and asked the Advocate General upon which he intended to proceed, the Advocate General replied upon both, when Mr. Barton appealed to his Lordship who ruled that Mr. Barton was correct, and that one of the counts must be abandoned, the Advocate General decided upon abandoning the first count, and to proceed upon the 2nd and 3rd.

John Monkhouse, a private in the 4th King's own Regiment said, I recollect going to bathe on the 22nd July, as we were returning, private Hart and prisoner commenced sky-larking and knocked off each others helmets and I kicked Sullivan's helmet by accident, he immediately turned and struck me on the neck. I asked why he did it, he said he would do it again. I said I would not be struck for nothing, we then agreed to fight, the party we were with marched on and left us there, Sullivan said let us go to the rear-guard as I do not wish to be seen, we went back to the bathing place, he said we are not far enough yet, and we went to the bed of the river, it was dry, Sullivan said this is as good a place as I know of," we took off our tunics, and Sullivan said "which way are we to have it." I said the old English way as I know no other, we commenced to spar, he ran in and laid hold of my loins, we struggled together and I fell with him. We both jumped up he ran in again, caught me in the same way, and threw me, put his knees on my breast and said now you B——I'll finish you, he struck me two or three times in the face, and then picked up a large stone, and struck me on the head with it, several times. I put up my hands and said "Oh Sullivan let me get up" he said "no not if it was my father," as I laid on my back I turned my head to see if any one was near, I saw a native and beckoned to him, he took no notice. Sullivan struck me again, and said now beg for mercy, I put my hands up and did so, Sullivan was looking round, he struck me again and said "now say your prayers you B—— I prayed him to allow me to rise and promised him any thing he would ask, he then said "promise me you will neither move or speak until I get away." I said I would promise, he then struck me again two or three times on the head, he then moved away, when he reached about (as near as I can guess) 20 yards, he turned and threw the stone which struck me and said now you B—— if I see you move or speak I'll come back and finish you, he then disappeared over the bank of the river course. I laid then about 10 minutes, when I saw another native and beckoned him, he shook his hand negatively, I then tried to get up and fell, the native then came down to me, I could not speak, but drew his right hand across my hand twice, and pointed in the direction of the guard room where I knew a corporal was, he refused. I then got up again and tried to walk and again fell. I got up and tried to walk to the sentry as he was nearer than the guard room, when I got within 20 paces of him, I again fell, he told me to lie there, and called out to the guard, the corporal came and gave me some water. I was taken to Hospital where I remained 30 days. I never had any words with Sullivan before. I suffer now from pains and dizziness in the head. I never suffered in the head before I received the injuries on my head, since I have left Hospital I have been obliged to fall out of the ranks on parade in consequence of pains and dizziness.

John Hart private in the 4th Regt. stated that it was he and not the prosecutor, knocked off Sullivan's helmet, he saw no more.

John Michael private in the 4th Regt. corroborated what the former witness had said and stated, that about a quarter of an hour after they reached the Barracks, Sullivan returned with blood on his hands and shirt. It is about 300 yards from the barrack room to the place where the quarrel took place, and about 100 from that to where they fought.

David Lock, corporal in the 4th Regt., saw the prosecutor sitting under a tree, his head bleeding Dr. Lane, was attending upon him, he was taken to Hospital.

James Roberts, of the regimental police, about 10 o'clock saw private Sullivan coming towards Qr. Master's Stores with his hands and shirt covered with blood, he said "he had a fight with Monkhouse down the river, that he had hit him with a stone and made him cry for mercy" witness procured with which the blows were inflicted, and took it to the Hospital, and gave it to the Apothecary, the prosecutor recognised the stone as soon as he saw it.

John Connelly, private in the 4th Regt., was sentry near the bathing tank; on the 22nd July between 10 and 11 o'clock saw private Monkhouse coming across the plain, as soon as he came near saw that he was covered with blood. He then fell down, witness called to the corporal of the guard and told him to bring water. He brought it to Monkhouse, prosecutor took a mouthful and spit it out. Witness asked him how he came in that state, the Barrack room is about a mile from where the fight took place.

Arthur Charles Gay, Assistant Surgeon in the 4th Regt. said, I recollect that on the 22nd July last I received information of a man being injured, I went and found him lying on the edge of ditch close to the rear guard, his helmet and tunic was off, he was bleeding from several wounds in the head, one was very severe. They were all dangerous. any heavy hard substance would have been likely to have produced the wounds, the stone before the Court would very likely have done so. A stone was shown to me with marks of blood upon it, of fresh blood. I washed the blood from the face and head of the prosecutor and had conveyed him to Hospital. I followed, the man was moaning on the bed, I sent for Assistant Surgeon Lane, and on his arrival I delivered the patient into his charge. I know nothing of the treatment the prosecutor received, as I did not attend to his case. I do not think the wounds at the back of his head might have been received from the stones in the bed of the river whilst the man was struggling, in my opinion, the wounds endangered the life of the prosecutor.

Govind Essoo lives at Gorpoorie near a river, was in a field on the 22nd July, saw two soldiers go down in the dry bed of the river, did not know what took place, but heard one cry very loud, they were struggling together, on seeing blood I went and informed the sentry, he did not understand me, and I went away.

Mr. Barton for the defence argued that the evidence of the prosecutor required corroboration, both prosecutor and the prisoner were engaged in an illegal act, and the evidence of the prosecutor should be corroborated, for he admitted being thrown; could not the wounds upon his head be caused by his falling upon his head on the stones in the dry bed of the river, and the evidence they most required in Court, that of Dr. Lane, the Surgeon that attended the prosecutor throughout, the prosecution had not thought fit to produce. His Lordship summed up and the jury retired to consider their verdict, and returned finding the prisoner guilty on the second Count, thats of wilfully doing hurt. His Lordship in passing sentence shortly addressed the prisoner, telling him that he had taken a most unfair, unmanly, and brutal advantage of a man when unable to defend himself, and he considered the jury had taken a very merciful view of the subject in giving their verdict. The law in this case only gave three years imprisonment as the highest punishment, this sentence would therefore be passed upon you, viz. one year's rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

AFTERNOON JURY.

MR. J. RINGROSE.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. H. Dwyer, W. Bond, S. G. Trenn, E. Gisborne. J. V. Spencer, G. R. Miles, C. D. Viegas, J. King, Bomanjee Bhickajee, Bhowanee Wishwanath, Abdool K. Shaik Ally.

FORGERY.—Abdool Rahimon Oosman was indicted for attempting to pass a Bank of Bombay Note, knowing the same to have been forged.

The Advocate General for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton for the defence.

Teeja Boodha Grocer.—I know the prisoner at the bar, he came on the 28th September to my Shop for the purpose of changing a note for Rs. 100, witness examined the note and said this note does not appear all right, and handed it to his brother saying take this note, I do not think it is genuine, he said return it to him we have no rupees, and the note was returned to prisoner who was told to come the next day at 12 o'clock, the prisoner left, after he had proceeded a short distance a sepoy came and seized him, did not know why; the shop was sufficiently close for all that passed to be audible, the sepoy asked him whose note it was he had with him, he said it is my own, I found it near Pydoonie. The note before the Court is the one shown to me by the prisoner.

Jeysing Ameer, detective.—Saw the prisoner at the shop of the prosecutor, and hearing the conversation stopped, and heard what was said, the Marwaree doubted the genuineness of the note and told prisoner to come the next day, prisoner had the note returned to him and departed, witness stopped him, questioned him and found the note in Court upon him, the note was given by witness to Constable Ross. (By Mr. Barton) have been in the force about 8 years, was in Gool once, that was for a fine, did not make the note which is taken from the prisoner, did not know how to read or write.

Joseph Ross, Police Constable.—Received the note from the last witness, and marked the same, the note before the Court is the one.

Dinshaw Nesserwanjee, a clerk in the Bank of Bombay, testified to the note being an altered one, it originally being for Rs. 10, altered to Rs. 100.

Motee Kessowjee.—Hawker said, I know the prisoner at the bar. I recollect seeing him one day at the latter end of September last about 7 o'clock in the evening, I gave him a note for Rs. 100 to change, the note was given to me by Ameer Meppa.

His Lordship said there was only the evidence of the Marwarree and the detective, which he did not think conclusive, and he advised the Jury to return a verdict of acquittal which was accordingly done, and the prisoner was discharged.

FORGERY.—Ameer Meppa was indicted for having in his possession forged Bank notes, knowing the same to have been forged. The same counsel was employed in this case as in the last.

Motee Kessowjee Hawker said, I know the prisoner on 28th September he gave me a note for Rs. 100, he called me in as I was going along and told me to get change, it was about 11 o'clock. I said no one will give you change at this hour, he said you earn two or three annas for hawking all day, do this for me and I will give you "pawn Soparee." I took it and gave it to a Mahomedan, the prisoner in the last case. I do not know a good note from a bad one. I gave it to Ubdool to get it changed because I thought he would be more likely to get the money than I.

Jeysing Ameer, detective, recollected going with Mr. Ross to the prisoner's house on the 28th September, Motee and Pandoo Duffadar was with them, they reached there at 12 o'clock at night and found the prisoner there smoking outside his house, the house was searched by Mr. Ross and the Duffadar, witness stood at the door, and could see what occurred inside, when Mr. Ross and the Duffadar entered to search they commenced by searching boxes, they searched two without finding anything, the third one was locked, and the key was produced by the prisoner, it was opened, and a drawer inside being opened by him, he took out a note and placed it in the hands of Mr. Ross; the prisoner said a Borah had given him two notes one for Rs. 100 and one for Rs. 1000, he said he had given the note for Rs. 100 to Motee.

Joseph Ross, police Constable said, in consequence of information received, I went to the prisoner's house with my Duffadar, it was 12 o'clock, prisoner was at the door. I told him I had come to search his house, he said very well. I went in and found some boxes, one was searched and nothing was found, the prisoner opened another which had a drawer, the prisoner opened this and took a note for Rs. 1000 out and put it into my hand, he said there is a piece of paper for Rs. 1,000. I then took him into custody. I left the shop and sealed the door with a ring, about 8 the next morning I went to the shop and found the seals on the door as I left it, upon searching the shop I found three colored boxes, some stamps on paper of English figures and letters similar to those upon bank notes, also provincial post office stamps on a sheet of paper. I did not search the house that night because I did not think the night a good time to search; after sealing the door, I gave the ring with which I sealed the door to the Duffadar to whom it belonged. I also locked the door with an English Padlock, and the key never left my possession, I do not know that the prisoner is an engraver of stamps for the Post Office. I put out the light when I left the shop previous to fastening the door.

Pandoo Nagoojee, Duffadar, recollected going with Mr. Ross to the prisoner's house and assisting in searching the house, and corroborated the statements generally of Mr. Ross.

Dinshaw Nusserwanjee, Clerk in the Shroff department of the Bank of Bombay, stated that the note before the Court had been changed from its original amount of Rs. 10 to Rs. 1000.

Mr. Barton made an eloquent speech on behalf of his client, referred to the last case when an innocent man was nearly sacrificed and hinted very strongly his conviction that the Police had made up these charges, and warned the Jurors to be cautious how they accepted the evidence of Motee or Jeysing. Motee by right should have been in the dock in the last case, and Jeysing by his own admission had been a convicted felon. His Lordship summed up at some length explaining to the Jury the nature of the law as bearing upon the case before them, and read and commented upon the evidence.

The Jury without retiring, returned a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was then discharged by proclamation.

The Court rose at half-past five.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE 1st Goorkhas (late 66th Native Infantry) arrived yesterday at Umritsur from Dhurmsala.—*Lahore Chronicle, Nov.* 28.

THE 90th foot were to have left Meerut on the 25th for Lahore, as well as Major Soady's and Captain Stallard's Batteries of Artillery.—*Id.*

THE 42nd Highlanders marched out of Jullundur on the 25th instant; they will be at Umritsur on the 30th; and reach Lahore on the 3rd proximo.—*Id.*

AN interesting trial will shortly come off before the Deputy Commissioner of Umballa, a Major in the 54th Foot being the plaintiff, and a Lieut. Colonel in the 7th Hussars the defendant. Damages are laid at Rs. 40,000. Both parties accompanied by their legal bottleholders are residing under the same roof at the Hotel. Mr. Johnson, Barrister at law, is for Menelaus; Mr. Goodall, an attorney of the High Court, for Paris. The fair Helen, the cause of the rumpus, is also on the spot. It must be confessed it is rather a ticklish case for a non-regulation Deputy Commissioner, erst a Captain of Cavalry, to try, as if he were the representative of Sir Cresswell Cresswell, and we honestly wish him a good deliverance. How the want of Jurisdiction will be got over appears a puzzler, and what defence, except mitigation of damges, can be produced, seems doubtful.

Quidnuncs debate the amount which some appear to think should be nominal; others—we need hardly say—heads of families, principally—are for exacting the full penalty claimed.

This matter will prove another *bon bouche* for Mr. Tom Taylor. However, but for the accident of their respective Regiments being in India, this might have occurred at Brighton, or wherever else gay and gallant Hussars most do congregate.—*Id.*

THE Sirmoor Battalion reached Umritsur on the 27th November, and the 1st Goorkhas were to march in from Dhurmsala, on the 28th item.—*Delhi Gazette, Dec.* 1.

WE regret to learn that some very serious robberies, amounting, in the aggregate to Rs. 5,500, have occurred on the Calcutta and Umritsur line of Goverment Bullock Train. The bags containing these sums dispatched by Marwarees in Calcutta were on reaching Umritsur found to contain rubbish!—*Id.*

WE mentioned in our issue of the 24th instant, that Hoondees were procurable at Agra at 6 per cent discount, while they were obtainable at Umritsur at 5. We now learn from the latter mart that cash is becoming so scarce on account of cotton pressure, that the discount on best Hoondees has risen to 6-4 and 6-8 per cent.—*Id.*

THE Jeypore Chief, who had been summoned to Lahore to receive the decoration of the Star of India from Lord Elgin, has been told to remain where he is, till further instructions.

We learn that the disappointment to His Highness is very great; and that he has expressed deep regret at the decision of the Viceroy. Orders had been issued by the Maharajah for the firing of fifty-two minute guns on the evening of the 28th ultimo, and for the closing of all public offices on that day.

THE left wing of Her Majesty's 82nd Regiment quartered at Subathoo, have been ordered to march at once to the Punjab.—*Mofussilite, Dec.* 1.

ON arrival at Jullunder, the 42nd Highlanders found a telegram awaiting them, directing them to proceed at once by double marches to Lahore, where further instructions would await them.—*Id.*

WE hear that General Wheeler, C.B., commanding this division, has telegraphed to Agra for 200 men of the 23rd regiment, to replace the two companies of the Rifle Brigade who are to return to Delhi.

Since writing the above we hear that we are to have 3 companies of the 88th Cannaught Rangers from Cawnpore here, instead of the 23rd, to relieve the detachment of the Rifle Brigade.

The Left Wing of the 20th Regiment of Foot on their way to Roorkee, will be here on the 3rd.—*Id.*

WE learn from a letter dated the 26th November, from Lahore, that the Chief is there and has moved into his own house. The Rifles have gone, and also two Batteries of Artillery. The 94th are at Lahore, and the 42nd, Royal Highlanders were expected on the 30th, yesterday. The Sappers and Miners and several regiments were due on the 25th and 26th.

It was reported that Colonel Hope, 71st, had died of his wounds, also poor Battye. The Chief has had a field day, ten regiments under arms, and six batteries of artillery. It is said that the Council of India will, after all, sit at Lahore. Giant Camps are seen every where. Meean Meer is full, and there are fifteen new European shops opened.—*Id*

THE C. Battery, 2nd Royal Horse Brigade will be at

Delhi	29th	November.
Kurnaul	6th	December.
Umballa	10th	Ditto.
Loodianah	16th	Ditto.
Jullunder	19th	Ditto.
Umritsur	25th	Ditto.
Meean Meer, Lahore	28th	Ditto.

All letters and papers to be sent accordingly.
List of Officers present.

Captain S. Stallard, Lieutenants H. Chichester, E. D. Elliott, D. F. Huyshe, and Assistant-Surgeon J. H. White.—*Id.*

THE following is the route of Her Majesty's 90th Foot on their march from Meerut to Jullunder.

	M.	F.
Begumabad	14	5
Sihanee	14	2
Delhi C.	13	0
Allipore	11	0
Raie	10	0
Russowlie	11	0
Samalkie	10	4
Pauneeput	11	4
Gorunda	9	4
Kurnaul	10	4
Bhurtwara	11	3
Papla	9	2
Shahabad	13	1
Umbala	13	4
Maguikie Serai	10	3
Righana	10	0
Bara	11	5
Kanake Serai	10	0
Doorala	10	1
Loodeana	14	1
Philor	10	2
Phugwara	13	1
Jullunder	10	1

—*Id.*

CHINA.

MAJOR GORDON'S OPERATIONS.

MAJOR GORDON, having completed the investment of the South front of Soochow by the capture, on the 24th ultimo, of the rebels forts at Woo-luug-jow, effected a similar object on the North side on the 1st instant, by dislodging the rebels from their forts at Li Kow, commanding the Northern face of the city. This was accomplished in the usual gallant manner of Gordon's troops.

The Eastern face of Soochow being already invested by the line of Imperialist works held by General Ching, there now remains only the Western front, of which no account has yet been given. It may be confidently expected, however, that Major Gordon will in a short time have completed the chain of investment by making himself master of the Tai-hoo lake, through which access to the West side of the city has hitherto been open. It will then remain to be seen whether this hemming-in process will operate as usual in effecting a panic among the Rebels, and induce them to the same precipitate flight which marked their exodus from Quinsan, Wokong, and other places, or whether the vast numbers of the garrison and the strength of the defences of Soochow will animate the rebel troops to an obstinate resistance. Should actual operations of seige be rendered necessary, it will remain doubtful whether the handful of men under Major Gordon will continue able, in face of the approaching winter, to maintain both active measures of attack and a defensive attitude in the various important positions they now occupy. With its usual apathy, the Chinese government has failed to support the energetic advance on Soochow with a single additional body of troops.—*Overland China Mail, Nov.* 14.

FESTIVITY IN JAPAN.

A Japanese holiday is thus alluded to by a correspondent of the *Daily Shipping News* of Shanghae:—

The intelligence brought from Nagasaki by the *Dam Pedro II.* is more favourable; the *Lonins* or *Ronins* who caused so much anxiety have almost disappeared, native merchants are beginning to breathe more freely, and the Governor is said to share general satisfaction. Our correspondent says,—

"When these *Lonins* first arrived H. E. the Governor communicated their programme to the Consuls which embraced amongst other items the capture and destruction of foreign vessels and a massacre of foreigners. That *Lonins* did arrive and for no good purpose, is true enough; but there were never more than 40 or 50 altogether in the town. H. E. increased their numbers almost as rapidly as Falstaff did his "men in Kendal green. Yesterday was the first day of the feast of the "Matsouri," and the town of Nagasaki was all "agog," with excitement, ladies were got up to Eastern notions "killingly," and regardless of time, trouble, rouge and pomatum—ugh! that potsum! verily an abomination unto western noses. The sterner sex were also a la mode, and even coolies swelled it with one sword, and tried to look not at all like coolies, but did not succeed. The immigration of country relatives was on an extensive scale; even Japan, where there are no such things as hobnailed boots and yellow waistcoats, the country folk are as easily distinguished from the town folk as in England. A "yokel," in the streets of Nagasaki is as readily detected as a chawbacon in cheapside. Of course, the foreign settlements came in for a large share of attention from the native visitors. Indeed, I expect coal in the Japanese "Murray" the foreign residence are reckoned among the chief's lions of Nagasaki. The Governor had hinted to the Consuls that it would be better for foreigners to keep out of the town during the festival, but foreigners have learned how much importance to attach to his gloomy forebodings. The people were unusually smiling and civil, and there was a most agreeable scarcity of suspicious looking two-sworded men. One could scarcely imagine from the contented and happy look of the people that their Rulers and Princes were leading a cat and dog life about foreigners at Nisko. There is no particular news about Satsuma. He appears to bear his losses philosophically, but is by no means anxious for another visit from the fleet. He has made a first step towards replacing his steamers destroyed by the English, by purchasing the *Sarah* from Messrs Glover & Co. for $75,000. She leaves to-night for Kagoima. The men of war in harbour are H. M. *Leopard*, *Ratter* and *Racehorse*.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

(*Indian Reformer, Nov.* 27.)

THE right step towards any reform. Whether of a social, political, moral or religious character, is to descend from words to action. Deeds and not mere talk should be the motto of every true Reformer of his country. It cannot be doubted for a moment, that in point of intelligence the Bethune Society of Calcutta is second to none of its kind throughout the whole of this vast peninsula. The very name of the Society ought, however, to be an inducement to every native member to devote his whole heart and strength to the promotion of the cause of female education in Bengal. The late Hon'ble Drinkwater Bethune, in whose honour the Society just named was formed, was the first to take steps for promoting female education amongst the middle class of the nation; and the best way to honor him as well as to perpetuate his memory amongst us, is to follow his footsteps, and to do what would have pleased him had he been spared in the midst of us. But alas, the Bethune Society is merely a talking Society. We have enough of learned lectures on general literature, and all branches of the physical sciences and on moral and mental philosophy, and excellent essays and well-studied speeches almost upon every department of human knowledge; but we perceive no sign of action. But while we turn away in grief from this doleful picture in Bengal, we are heartily delighted with the activity which Bombay displays. The "Students' Literary and Scientific" at that Presidency is not only an arena of intellectual gladiatorship; but it is also a field of practical work. We find that three Marathi and two Gujrati Schools have been established at Bombay under the auspices of that Society, for the education of Hindu girls of every shade and denomination of caste and respectability. For aught we know to the contrary, these little schools may, under the blessing of Him who is the Fountain of all good, be destined to become the neuclus of a cluster of schools that will eventually contribute not only to the enlightenment of the women of Bombay, but indirectly to the moral and social regeneration of a great portion of Western India. With the support and co-operation of such men as Dr. Bhau Deji, the cause of female education in Bombay has indeed a bright future; and we are right glad to find that the praiseworthy exertions of the gentleman just named on behalf of this noble cause have been appreciated by the good people of Bombay, who have named one of the Girls' schools after him as a token of their recognition of his services. On referring to the Report of the "Students' Society," for the official year 1862-63, the perusal of which has led us to the above remarks, we find that the number of pupils who daily received instruction in its Girls' schools was 403 on the 30th April last; that borne on the rolls in 1855 being 265. This numerical increase, which was a little more than 50 per cent. augurs well of the ultimate success of the undertaking. Grammar, arithmetic, history, geography, needle work, sewing &c. &c., form the subjects of study in these schools. In Bombay, measures of reform not only originate in the generality of instances, with the people themselves, but they are carried into effect by the help of their own purse chiefly; and it is to this more than to any thing else, that the present comparative success of female education there is attributable. Bengali Reformers on the other hand exhaust themselves in vehement denunciations against the prevailing abuses of the country; and scarcely, if ever, overstep the limits that separate theory from practice and much viction from action. Unless we do what we say, the prospect of our national emancipation must ever be remote. Subjected from time out of mind to political bondage and the influences of a galling and grovelling superstition, we certainly stand in need of extraneous said to give us the impulse for reform; but unless the impulse is responded to from within, we never can hope to emerge out of the depths of ignorance and error. It would be offering an insult to the educated portion of our countrymen, to dwell on the necessity and importance of female education in these days of general illumination. Suffice it to say, that the advantages of sound and liberal education imparted to our males in the different schools and colleges, are completely neuralized by the gross ignorance of our women. The uncultured state of the minds of our women, which is the source of endless domestic inconvenience and discomforts, form the corner-stone of the huge fabric of superstition reared up in this land by the devices of a designing priesthood. It is indeed mortifying to think that a whole nation has been plunged into the depths of intellectual gloom and the abyss of moral depravity merely to secure the perpetuity and stability of the class privileges and immunities. Let us then set ourselves in right earnest, like our brethren of Bombay, to remedy the great evil of female ignorance, and thus show to the civilized world that we Bengalis are not only able to think acutely and talk eloquently, but also to act energetically.

THE WANTS OF ASSAM.

(*Indian Empire, Nov.* 28.)

COMMUNICATION from Assam, leads us to suppose that much misconception exists respecting that distant province. Before the mutiny, Assam was regarded almost as a kind of penal settlement, and was indeed a vast district of jungle, and wild beasts. Since the quelling of the rebellion, in 1858, manifold changes have taken place, and a considerable number of speculating tea planters have entered the province. The present Lieutenant Governor has manifested much interest in the developement of its resources, and has promised to provide legitimate encouragement to native, as well as British agriculturists.

That the Province had been sadly neglected, and really stands in need of practical improvements, may be as well allowed, as it is constantly being repeated. The real question, however, is what are the improvements desiderated? Now we happen through various sources to have gathered some notion of the wants of Assam.

Assam is a huge waste tract, dotted here and there with villages, such as they are, and a few stations. It must and will be for years to come, the hunt of wild animals. Somewhat inflated accounts have been lately published and reiterated, vainly attempting to make out that, it is a populous, and cultivated district. Steamer captains and others, do not object to this pleasant fiction, if they may happen to have begun dabbling in tea. But the land, compared with the rest of India, remains in a great measure like a wilderness. At a metropolis even, there is great want of house accommodation. The most eligible sites for additional bungalows, on comparatively salubrious mounts, have been improvidently allowed to be included in grants, and permitted to to remain, to the detriment of the station. This paucity of houses, is said to have necessitated a practice of public Officers with their families living for months together in the houses of traders and planters, whose cases they had to adjudicate. No sensible Englishman would, for a moment, suppose, that the richest hospitality would influence the judgment of one of his Official countrymen; but this practice was fairly open to objection as liable to give rise to scandals, especially amongst suspicious and malignant natives. One objection has been urged, that we cannot reply to—that the proceedings of the Courts are inexpediently protracted, and that the law is comparatively impotent for purposes of speedy justice. A proper system of road making is another of the wants of Assam. Instead of a combination of roads affording variety and opening out clear views, natural paths are blocked up for private interests, and the local authorities shrink too easily from insisting upon the rights of the public. Roving appointments in Assam, with additional pay for moving about, "on duty," are about the easiest, and best paid, according to circumstances, of any in the service. The talk about public servants having to rough it, and endure the hardness of marching or sailing through insalubrious tracts, with no commissariat, is exaggerated and mistaken. In truth, there are perhaps too great inducements held out for this perpetual circuit-touring. With a full complement of Officials, it may sometimes happen, that, not one is to be found at his post, at Head Quarters. There has been a cry attempted for additional Commissioners, but there are at present, not less than 3 Commissioners, together with a number of "Deputies." "Assistant," and "Extras." The Province has grown, if any thing disproportionately over-officered. There is an "Officiating" Commissioner on special duty among the hills near Cherra Poonjee and an "Acting" Commissioner, who according to reports, hails some place in the extreme East towards the frontier of Thibet. Besides these, there is a "Judicial Commissioner of Circuit, now that why parties should require more commissioners, it would be difficult to explain. One firm and earnest man, with a fair staff of Officials and armed with full powers, independent and zealous, beyond reach of private personal influences, wholly unbiassed by local prejudices, is equal, without being overworked, to manage the affairs of Assam, for many years to come, with as much efficiency, and as much satisfaction, as can be given under more complicated instrumentality. That Assam has late article in the columns of a contemporary. But from intelligence, not singular nor partial, but pretty comprehensive, we believe that, in no other districts have the weaker and poorer parties less chance of defending their rights against monied aggressors. It wants cleaner courts, less tedious law delays, and more simple, and therefore more efficient proceedings. It wants more roads, bridges, staying bungalows, and even perhaps a small hotel. There is talk of a line of telegraph being carried on into the country. A steamer is already plying monthly between Assam and Kooshtee. But while we fully acknowledge the want of material conveniences, and of further judicial improvement, we cannot include within the list of Assam's want the want of yet more Commissioners.

AMERICAN SENTIMENT RESPECTING THE WAR.

(*To the Editor of the Times, Oct.* 30.)

SIR,—I have forwarded you a few extracts from a letter just received from an American friend thinking they might prove interesting to your numerous readers, as expressing the opinions and sentiments of a most intelligent Northerner. The writer is no common man,—a man of great education, rare talents, and large experiences. He is known far and wide in his own country as a literary character, and not unknown in this.—I remain, Sir, yours obediently.

L. A.

"Yes I should now go back to England and die there. I hate and despise my country. I detest this war. It has lost all charm to me. No matter which side wins. There is no glory, for it is fratricide. The country is filled up with military adventurers—captains, colonels, generals, who blacked boots and kept shop two years ago, also with a large army of contractors and speculators. The war has made everything exceedingly dear. Beef is 24c. a lb.; butter, 35c.; eggs, 30c. a dozen; potatoes, $1 a bushel; chickens, 30c. a lb.; cotton cloths (the cheapest) per yard; a coat costs dlrs. 40. All property is rising; gold is never seen, nor silver, except in ornaments, of which the snobs are prodigal enough, but salaried people and literary people are straitened. Literature is held in no honour. A 'shoddy' contractor is courted if he can't spell his name. . . . I feel now like selling my place and retiring to some lonely village everybody seems to me crazy. Everybody glories in the war. Everybody thinks he is getting rich. Wages are fabulous; a working man gets from dlrs. 2 to dlrs. 5 a day; servant girls dlrs. 10 a month. Labour is so scarce that the meanest man is well paid. It is the jubilee of merchants and speculators. Coffee is 50c. a pound. Poor people can't get coffee to drink; they drink burnt rye, peas, chicory, and call it coffee. But poor people are not the labouring classes; they are professors, clergymen, salaried persons, clerks. Our country is turned upside down. It is a millennium of the rabble. There is no dignity any where except among owls and spiders. I find it impossible to beat out of anybody's head that we are not prosperous. The more men that are killed in the war the better pleased are those who remain at home. No one enlists. There is not even a show of patriotism. No one wishes to go to the war, for the chances are that he will be killed, or die in a hospital, or be maimed for life, or have a broken constitution. So we draught; nor can we resist it for the war is popular. If a gentleman is draughted he pays dlrs. 400 for a substitute, or dlrs 300 to the Government and is released. If a 'paddy' is draughted he must shed his plebeian blood. He is a conscript; he is a slave: he is marched off like a convict. He is worse still, for he is doomed to death. Yet we stand it, for we are determined to subdue the south, and to break up slavery. The South stand it, for nothing is left but the bondage, degradation, and poverty of a conquered people. The 'chivalry' will be slaves and paupers unless they succeed. How can two prevail against four? Artillery is remorseless; war is a science. It is not courage that wins, it is skill, superior machinery—200-pounders. Our country is a camp; it is intensely military; nothing is talked about but war, and the moment a general is unlucky they cut off his head. Nothing answers but success; so generals are now hard and unscrupulous; they shoot deserters like cattle or game. It is military despotism, but people are mad if you say it and call you a traitor. Government don't care to stop a war which gives them so much power, and such chances of fortune. They say that Chase, the Finance Minister, has made millions; old Lincoln tells his smutty stories, and is happy. All are happy. It is the dance of devils. They tell one in the madness of popular delirium that the country was so prosperous; prosperous because we are inundated with backs; prosperous because tinkers turn merchants and make fortunes; prosperous because the evil flourish. . . I cannot buy gold to send to England without paying 150*l.* for 100*l.* I can buy no books. One of *Bohn's Standards* costs dlrs. 3; in old times dlrs. 1 25c. Everybody makes an excuse of the high rate of exchange and taxes to put on 200 per cent. America in my day will remain the dearest country in the world. Yet the land will enable the working classes to live.

"This war will not end, such are the passions of the people, and the madness of the hour, and the delusions pertaining to prosperity, until the South is completely ruined, and there are no more to suffer but women, and the North itself is decimated, and we have a national debt twice as large as that of England. To balance this immense expenditure we shall probably set the slaves free—to starve, and there will be gigantic fortunes made by speculators. The war, successful or unsuccessful, is a shame and a reproach to human nature.

"Newhaven, Connecticut."

NATURES SECRETS.

(*Examiner, Oct.* 31.)

Nature's Secrets; or Psychometric Researches. By William Denton, Lecturer on Geology, Boston, U.S., and Mrs Elizabeth Denton. Edited, with an Introduction, by a Clergyman of the Church of England. Houlston and Wright.

The "Clergyman of the Church of England, who vouches for the entire truthfulness and "undoubted" "existence" of Mr. and Mrs. Denton, has omitted to sign his certificate to this English edition of the last American extravagance. Mrs. Denton, by means of her science of Psychometry professes to be able, "by putting a piece of matter, whatever be its nature, to her forehead, to see, either with her eyes closed or open, all that that piece of matter, figuratively speaking, ever saw, heard, or experienced. Not always indeed, in the order of time, or to the full extent of that experience, but generally so. None can dispute the wonderful nature of this statement." Not we. And as for abusing those who make it, why should we? Is it not enough that Mrs. Denton has been tossed by a volcano, and wetted and rapped against the ground, and crystallized in an iceberg like a fly in amber, all because she touched a chip of a boulder? Is it not enough that she has looked up at the moon during an eclipse, and been absolutely terrified at seeing it so close over her that its great volcano, full of boiling lava, seemed to be turned upside down over her head, threatening to scald her with its whole cauldron of broth? Is it not enough that this much suffering lady, by touching a whalebone cane, has had her mouth streteched till it was very like a whale's, and, as she said at the time, "my jaws are large enough

of sound, passed into the name given to the wren by the Schildburger as Chimn, Kimn, or King of Birds. Our information, in this instance, may be quoted with safety. We are not quite sure whether any German etymologist has yet ascertained that the Milky Way is a cucumber. But so it is. Our information, in this instance, may be quoted with safety. It is called in Friesland the cow-path, the way a cow comes. Lat. the way a cu-cumis, or Engl. Prov. way of a cow-comer. Nothing, by the way, can be more obvious than that if you cut off one end of a cucumber it becomes a cuckoo, which, in old English, witness the ancient Cuckoo-song, was spelt cucu. Upon this indentity between a cuckoo and a portion of a cucumber, the Aborigines of Atlantis founded their practice of eating cucumber with salmon, for they had observed the remarkable resemblance between salmon and cuckoos, each creature having the same number of eyes, and a single tail. They had a great philosopher named Francobuculand, who is said to have succeeded in hatching cuckoos out of salmon fry. Our information, in this instance also, may be quoted with safety. We may, perhaps a little more safely, quote some of Mr. Kelly's pleasant notes upon the superstitions that have been connected with the cuckoo:

"To no bird has the gift of augury been more generally attributed than to the cuckoo. Mannhardt states positively that this herald of the spring is one of the lightning-bearers, and Kuhn inclines to the same opinion, but abstains, with characteristic caution, from asserting as proved a fact which as yet appears to him to be no more than highly probable. The cuckoo is, at all events, intimately connected with the lightning gods—with Zeus and with Thor. It was in the form of a cuckoo that Zeus first flew to the bosom of coy Hera and made her his bride. A seated image of the goddess shows a cuckoo upon her wand; in a bas-relief representing the marriage procession of Zeus and Hera, a cuckoo sits upon the god's sceptre; and the mountain which was the scene of their union had its name changed from Thronax, or Thornax, to Oros Kokkugion, i.e. Cuckoo mountain. According to Mannhardt the cuckoo is the messenger of Thor, the god in whose gift were health and strength, length of days and marriage blessings, and therefore it is that people call upon the bird to tell how long they have to live, how soon they will be married, and how many children they shall have; and that in Schaumburg the person who acts at a wedding as master of the ceremonies carries a cuckoo on his staff. At the first call of the cuckoo a German peasant does the same thing as when he hears thunder for the first time in the year: he rolls himself two or three times on the grass, thinking himself thereby insured against pains in the back throughout the rest of the year, and all the more so if the bird continues its cry whilst he is on the ground.

"Cæsarius (A. D. 1222) tells of a convertite who was about to become a monk, but changed his mind on hearing the cuckoo's call, and counting twenty-two repetitions of it. 'Come,' said he, 'I have certainly twenty-two years still to live, and why should I mortify myself during all that time? I will go back to the world, enjoy its delights for twenty years, and devote the remaining two to penitence.' In the English invocation.

Cuckoo, cherry-tree,
Good bird tell me—
How many years have I to live?

is the cherry-tree lugged in only to make rhyme, or is there any allusion in it to the three full meals of cherries which, it is said, the bird must eat before it leaves off crying? In Sweden, girls bid the cockoo sit on the bough and tell them for certain how many years they are to remain unmarried. If the birds cries more than ten times, they say it sits upon a foolish or bewitched bough, and they pay no heed to its augury. In that country it is also of much importance from what quarter of the heavens a cuckoo's voice is first heard in spring. Heard from the north, the unlucky side, it portends a year of sorrow to the hearer: from the east and west it betokens luck, and from the south it gives promise of a good butter year.

The cuckoo's oracles were believed by the Poles to be actually given by the great god Zywie, the life-giver, who transformed himself into the bird on purpose to utter them.

If the first note of the cuckoo comes upon you when you have no money in your pocket, that is held both in Germany and England, to portend want of money throughout the year. On the contrary, he that has coin in his pocket at that critical moment, and does not forget to turn it, will have plenty. It strikes me that this superstition tends not a little to confirm the hypothesis of the cuckoo's being one of the lightning-bearers; for, as we shall find when we come to speak of the divining-rod, it is a first principle of Indo-European mythology that the heavenly fire is the main source of all wealth and prosperity.

The form of the cuckoo remotely resembles that of some of the falcon tribe. May we hazard a conjecture that hence, in Germanic tradition, that bird in some degree represents the fire-bringing falcon of the Aryans."

The reader of Mr. Kelly's book who while recognizing the value of a study of related superstition, is content to smile at the pompous extravagance of German theorizing on the subject, will take pleasure in looking through such a cabinet of old traditions, none the less for the smell of tobacco that clings to its pigeon holes. Talking of pigeons reminds us of pease, the relation of peas to the pot over the kitchen fire we all know something. Mr. Kelly, who is himself a transmitter of the intellectual fire of Germany, tells us of their relation to the descent of heavenly fire, and at the same time, it will be observed, groups cleverly, and in the most entertaining manner, here as throughout his book, information upon the folk-lore of familiar things.

The mythology of peas is very curious, but still somewhat obscure. This much, however, is certain, that the plant and its fruit are in some way or other related to celestial fire. It may be that they were regarded in this light because they belong to the class of creeping and climbing plants to which such relations were pre-eminently attributed; at all events, the fact that they too represented something of the vegetation of the sky is substantiated by numerous details in their mythical history. The dragons that poison the air and the waters carry peas in their flight, and let them fall in such quantities that they fill up the wells to the brim, and their smell is so foul that the cattle refuse to eat them. These peas are the lightning, that seemed, as appears from a multitude of traditions, to fall in drops or pellets, and their smell is the sulphurous stench that clings to whatever else the dragon brings, and to the gifts thrown down by the Wild Huntsman. The Zwergs, who are closely connected with Thor, and who forged for him his lightning hammer, are exceedingly fond of peas, as many a husbandman knows to his cost, whose pea-fields they plunder under cover of their caps of darkness. Peas were sacred to Thor himself, and even now in Berlin, peas with sourcrout are a standing dish on Thor's own day, Thursday. That they are typical of lightning is further proved by their being used in the same manner as the thunderbolt and as hazel nuts to promote the fertility of seed-corn. In Swabia and elsewhere peas are boiled over the St. John's fire, and eaten dry out of the hollow of the hand. They are thought to be good against all sorts of complaints, and particularly against wounds and bruises. It is also recommended that children in the measles should be washed with water in which peas have been boiled.

The use of peas in divination concerning love matters, is accounted for by the fact that they are sacred to the patron of marriage. In the Leitmeritzer district of Bohemia, the girls go into a field of peas, and make there a garland of five or seven kinds of flowers, all of different hues. This garland they use as a pillow, lying down with their right ear upon it, and then they hear a voice from underground, which tells them what manner of man they are to have for a husband.

In England, when the kitchen-maid shells green peas, if she chances to find a pod with nine peas, she hangs it over the kitchen door, and the first rustic who comes in, is infallibly to be her husband, or at least her sweetheart. The village girls in Hertfordshire lay the pod with nine peas under a gate, and believe they will have for a husband the first man that passes through, or one whose christian name and surname shall have the same initials as his. A Cumbrian girl, when her lover proves unfaithful, is, by way of consolation, rubbed with pea-straw by the neighbouring lads; and, when a Cumbrian youth loses his sweetheart by marriage with a rival, the same sort of comfort is administered to him by the lasses of the village.

"Winter time for shoeing, peascod time for wooing," is an old proverb, found by Sir Henry Ellis in a MS. Devon glossary. A peascod wooing was performed, according to Brand, "by selecting one growing on the stem, snatching it away quickly, and, if the good omen of the peas remaining in the husk were preserved, then presenting it to the lady of their choice." An example of this practice is tenderly recounted by Touchstone:

"I remember when I was in love, I broke my sword upon a stone, and bade him take that for coming a knight to Jane Smile; and I remember the kissing of her batler, and the cow's dugs that her pretty chapped hands had milked; and I remember the wooing of a peascod instead of her, from whom I took two cods, and giving her them again said, with weeping tears, 'Wear these for my sake.'"

We need hardly add, that our own weak faith in the German overstraining of what is called the Indo-European theory, and deprecation of a too unquestioning acceptance of it, is as the doubt of three against the confidence of seven. Mr. Kelly thinks with the majority, and has compiled popular opinions of learned men in a well-written and most acceptable book, full of apt and amusing matter, skilfully arranged.

Banks.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon'ble ARTHUR. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs. Lech le & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALIADINBHOY BURIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	1½d. per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	1¾d. do.
3 do.	2s.	1¾d. do.
2 do.	2s.	1¾d. do.
1 do.	2s.	1d. do.
On demand	2s.	0¾d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2	per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3	,,
,, 6 ,,	5	,,
,, 12 ,,	6	,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Letters and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 25th November 1863.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	1¾d. per Rupee.
4 Do. at	2s.	1¾d. ,,
3 Do. at	2s.	1¾d. ,,
2 Do. at	2s.	1d. ,,
1 Do. at	2s.	0¾d. ,,
On Demand (Bill Office) at	2s.	0¾d. ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

Bills, Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 16th November 1863. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
Head Office ..... LONDON. | Branch Office ... EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	1¾d.	per Rupee.
,, 4	do.	2s.	1¾d. do.
,, 3	do.	2s.	1¾d. do.
,, 2	do.	2s.	1d. do.
,, 1	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
,, On demand		2s.	0¾d. do.
Circular Notes		2s.	0¾d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, or unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent,

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realises Drafts or Hoondees payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XLX. of 1857.

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. SEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.

,, 4	do.	2s.	1¾d. do.
,, 3	do.	2s.	1¾d. do.
,, 2	do.	2s.	1d. do.
,, 1	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
,, on demand		2s.	0¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	three	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	six	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	twelve	do.	6	do.	do.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd December 1863.

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.
PAID UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.
RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta. Surat.
Madras. Ahmedabad.
Sholapore. Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above *Rs.* 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1 d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 2s. 0½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th Nov. 1863. Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—FRANCS 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—FRANCS 8,940,168 (£357,606.)
Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, *Military Square.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—
On London 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
3 Do. Do. ..... 2s. 1d. ,,
On Demand ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight ... frs. 2-66 cts. ,,
3 Do. Do. ... ,, 2-63 ,, ,,
On Demand ..... ,, 2-58 ,, ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. B. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 17th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mo' sight above £50	2s.	1¾d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	1¾d.	,,
,, 3 do.	2s.	1d.	,,
,, 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	,,
,, 1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	,,
,, On demand	2s.	0¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	2s.	0¾d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends for which the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 26th November 1863. Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
FRANCE J. HOARE, Esq., *Chairman.*
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON ..... The Bank of England.
Do. ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND ..... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ..... The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	1¾d.	per Rup
,, ,, ,, 4	do.	2s.	1¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, 3	do.	2s.	1¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, 2	do.	2s.	1¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, 1	do	2s.	1d. do.
On Scotland ... } On demand	2s.	0¾d.	do.
On Ireland ... }			
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	2s.	0¾d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a will is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 23rd October 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grant loans on the Security of Government Paper, goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September, 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 10th Nov. 1863, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distance	Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
		BOMBAY ..... Dep.	8 30	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	8 45	2 30
	2½	Byculla ..... ,,	8 50	9 20	8 0	8 20	2 45	5 37	5 53	9 0	2 45
	5½	Dadur ..... ,,	...	...	8 13	8 32	...	5 45	...	9 13	2 56
	8	MAHIM ..... Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	3 10
	9½	COORLA ..... Dep.	9 9	9 35	...	8 43	3 10	...	6 14	...	...
	16½	Bhandoop ..... ,,	...	...	...	9 3	...	...	6 38	...	...
	20½	Tannah ..... ,,	9 43	10 7	...	9 16	3 31	...	7 10	...	...
	33½	CALLIAN ..... Arr.	10 15	10 37	...	9 59	4 5	...	8 0	...	...
		CALLIAN ..... Dep.	...	10 50	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...
	40	Titwalla ..... ,,	...	11 13	...	10 28	...	...	...	...	...
	49½	Wassind ..... ,,	...	11 44	...	10 52	...	...	...	...	...
	53½	Shapoor ..... ,,	...	12 2	...	11 8	...	...	...	...	...
	66½	Khurdee ..... ,,	...	12 46	...	11 52	...	...	...	...	...
	75	KUSSARAH ..... Arr.	...	1 15	...	12 25	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

		EGUTTOORA ..... Dep.	...	...	A.M. 6 0	...	P.M. 6 0	...	...	...	...
	90½	Nandore ..... ,,	...	...	6 59	...	6 59	...	...	...	...
	106½	Deololee for Nassick ... ,,	...	...	7 42	...	7 37	...	...	...	...
	125	Niphar ..... ,,	...	...	8 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
	136½	Lassulgaum ..... ,,	...	...	9 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	152	Munmar ..... ,,	...	...	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	167½	Nandgaum ..... ,,	...	...	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	193½	Chalisgaum ..... ,,	...	...	12 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
	205½	Kuljgaum ..... ,,	...	...	1 23	...	...	...	...	...	...
	221½	Pachora ..... ,,	...	...	2 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	237½	Mussawud ..... ,,	...	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
	250½	Julgaum ..... ,,	...	...	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	255½	Shonawul ..... ,,	...	...	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	273½	Warrungaum ..... ,,	...	...	5 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
	284½	Nargaum ..... ,,	...	...	6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	297	MULKAPORE ..... Arr.	...	...	6 50	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CALLIAN ..... Dep.	A.M. 10 23	P.M. 10 45	...	...	P.M. 4 10	...	...	...	...
	41½	Budlapoor ..... ,,	10 59	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	58½	Narel ..... ,,	11 24	11 45	...	...	5 5	...	...	...	...
	62½	Kurjut ..... ,,	11 55	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	71	CAMPOOLEE ..... Arr.	12 20	12 40	...	...	5 50	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
	KHANDALLA ..... Dep.	P.M. 3 20	A.M. 4 5	...	...	P.M. 8 45	...	...	...
78½	Lanowiee ..... ,,	3 40	4 25	...	...	9 25	...	...	...
83	Kirkulla ..... ,,	4 40	4 47	...	...	9 54	...	...	...
91½	Tullignum ..... ,,	4 40	5 20	...	...	9 54	...	...	...
109	Kirkee ..... ,,	5 30	6 10	...	10 40	...	...	...	...
112½	POONA ..... Arr.	5 40	6 20	...	10 50	...	...	...	...

UP TRAINS.

Distance	Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			A.M.	A.M.	P.M.						
		SHOLAPORE ..... Dep.	P. M. 1 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20½	Mohol ..... ,,	2 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	39	Marheh ..... ,,	3 37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	48½	Barsee Road ..... ,,	4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60	Keim ..... ,,	5 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	70	Jehwor ..... ,,	5 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	87½	Poomulwaree ..... ,,	6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	99½	Decksal ..... ,,	6 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	123½	Patas ..... ,,	7 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	130	Kheirgaum ..... ,,	8 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	146	Ooroolee ..... ,,	9 0	...	...	...	...